

# China Mail

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLV. No. 8230.

號五月五十九百八千英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1889.

日六月四日丑

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—F. ALDAR, 11 & 12, George Street, 39, Cornhill, 20, George Street & Gower, 37, Walbrook, T.C. HENRY & CO., 37, Walbrook, T.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 130 & 134, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILKS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 16, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—ANDREW PHINCH, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SEYCHELLES.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE CHAMBERS, 10, Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, AND SATTEL & CO., Singapore, 9, Hainan & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macau, F. A. de Cruz, Stoer, Querini & Co., Amoy, N. Moale, Foochow, Hengchow & Co., Shanghai, Lantau, Gaujow & Co., and Kelly & Walsh, Yokohama, Lantau, Gaujow & Co., and Kelly & Co.

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY General MEETING of the Company will be held at the Hongkong Dispensary, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of this month, at Noon, to Confirm the Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held yesterday.

JOHN WILLMOTT,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, May 14, 1889. 935

THE RICHMOND TERRACE ESTATE AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY General MEETING of the Company will be held at its Office, over the Hongkong Dispensary, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of this month, at a Quarter after Noon, to Confirm the Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held yesterday.

JOHN WILLMOTT,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 14, 1889. 936

## Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000  
RESERVE FUND, \$4,33,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-  
PRIETORS, \$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS,  
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALYNYING, Esq.  
W. G. BODIE, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN,  
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. Etc.  
J. F. HOLMIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, N. A. SHAW, Esq.  
Hon. B. LAXTON, E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, G. E. NOBLE,  
Shanghai, J. WALTER, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS, London, and County  
Bank.

HONGKONG,  
INTEREST UNKNOWN.

ON Current Deposit, Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Deposits granted on London, and the chief Commercial ports in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 20, 1889. 363

## NOTE E.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG  
SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on the premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, from the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank, if marked on Hongkong Savings Bank Books, is forwarded free to the various Branch Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION,  
G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 1, 1889. 754

## WANTED.

FOR MANILA.—A Good NURSE or

NURSERY GOVERNESS. Apply,

stating Terms required and References, to

A. S. Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, May 20, 1889. 826

## SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES CHAR- BONNAGES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the First

MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS

will be held at the Company's Office, Hong-

ay (Tonquin), on FRIDAY, the Thirty-

first day of May, at Noon.

BUSINESS:

To receive the Report on the State of the

Mines, and to fill Vacancies on the Board

of the Directors.

The Owners of at least TWENTY SHARES to be held, in order to have the right of attending the above Meeting, shall deposit their Shares either with the Under-Manager, or with the CHIEF MANAGER of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, not later than Fifteen Days before the Meeting, and there shall be delivered to them a Card of admission to the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

ALEXANDER LEVY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, April 18, 1889. 765

## Business Notices.

## Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR NEW STOCK OF

SPRING & SUMMER HOSIERY

AND

Gentlemen's Outfitting Goods:

SUN HATS.

B COUTS AND SHOES UMBRELLAS AND STICKS

HANDKERCHIEFS AND COLLARS, SCARVES, TIES AND ORAVATS.

SPRING SUITINGS.

AND TO ARRIVE EX GLENARTNEY,

RAIN COATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, April 16, 1889. 730

## NOTICE

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Hongkong, May 14, 1889. 936

## NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-

## For Sale:

## FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.,  
CHAMPAIGNE,  
Quarts..... \$20 per Case of 1 doz.  
Pints..... \$21 " 2 "  
Dubois Frères & Gauvin & Co.'s  
BORDEAUX CLARETS AND  
WHITE WINES.  
Barker's Celebrated 'Barley Bree'  
WHISKY, \$7 per Case of 1 doz.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, July 18, 1880. 1187

## TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN HONGKONG  
AND  
BUNGALOW AT KOWLOON.

TO LET.—For JUNE & JULY—the Semi-Detached HOUSE No. 2, WEST VILLAS, Castle Road; also a BUNGALOW (no Sleeping Room), LAWN TENNIS GROUNDS, GARDEN, &c.—13 acres—on the Austin Road, Kowloon, with use of 2 Rickshaws and a Chair.

For Particulars, apply to

JAMES H. COX,  
41, Queen's Road, or as above.  
Hongkong, May 16, 1880. 944

## TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR of HOUSE No. 69,  
Queen's Road Central.  
Possession from 1st April next.

Apply to LAI HING & Co.,  
No. 163, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, March 13, 1880. 476

## TO LET.

TWO ROOMS in a House on the CAVEN Road, LIVERPOOL, in a highly respectable locality. FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.  
Immediate Possession.

Apply to A. B. O.,  
China Mail Office.  
Hongkong, March 30, 1880. 602

## TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 18, QUEEN'S ROAD, now occupied by the CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, in Liquidation.

SAM'L J. GOWER,  
Secretary & Liquidator.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1880. 779

## Notices to Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP PORT ADELAIDE,  
FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. at Kowloon Wharf and/or from the Wharves delivery may be ordered.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before noon To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th Inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 27th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 20, 1880. 963

## Intimations.

## DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.  
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,  
Surgeon Dentist.

(Formerly APPRENTICE AND LATE ASSISTANT TO DR. KÖRNER.)

At the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by DR. KÖRNER.

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.  
Bills Address.

2, DUDDELL STREET.  
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)  
Hongkong, January 12, 1880. 66

SCOTT'S  
EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL  
With Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda.

## PALATABLE AS MILK.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time.

AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION,  
BRONCHITIS, SCHROPHULOUS AFFECTIONS,  
ANEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS  
AND TROUBLED AFFECTIONS, AND ALL  
WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN OR  
ADULTS. It is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS  
Agents for China and Hongkong:  
MRS. WATSON & CO. (LIMITED),  
Hongkong, December 17, 1880. 2101

## To-day's Advertisements.

VALUABLE SALE OF DESIRABLE  
BUILDING SITES  
AT THE PEAK.

M'R. G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer,  
will Sell by Auction, on the Site, on  
S A T U R D A Y,  
the 15th June, 1880.—

SIX VALUABLE BUILDING SITES,  
Known as SECTIONS of RURAL BUILDING  
Lot No. 61.

This Property is within a few minutes' walk of the Tramway and has been divided into Sections, an average area of 5,000 square feet to meet a present and increasing demand for

ECONOMICAL BUILDING SITES.

The whole of the Earth Work and Retaining Walls have been completed and the Site.

PREPARED FOR BUILDING

in the most approved manner, and now forms one of the most desirable Sites at the Peak.

Conditions of Sale, Plans, Particulars and the fullest information can be obtained upon application to

Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON,  
Solicitors,

35, Queen's Road;

Mr. W. St. J. H. HANCOCK,  
C.E., F.R.I.B.A.,

3, Beaconsfield Arcade;

or to  
THE AUCTIONEER,  
Duddell Street.

Hongkong, May 25, 1880. 1012

STEAM-TO STRAITS & BOMBAY.  
(Calling at COLOMBO if sufficient  
indication offer.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s  
Steamship

Orion

will leave for the above

places on MONDAY, 27th Inst., at Noon,  
instead of an previously advertised.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

F. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, May 25, 1880. 1006

TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 18, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
now occupied by the CHINESE INSURANCE  
ANCE CO., LIMITED, in Liquidation.

SAM'L J. GOWER,  
Secretary & Liquidator.  
Hongkong, April 24, 1880. 779

TO LET.

EVERY REQUISITE

for

NURSERY AND SICK ROOM.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
(opposite HONGKONG HOTEL),  
HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 60.

Hongkong, May 18, 1880. 961

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers through rates  
for CHUFOO, TIENSIN, NEW  
OHWANG, HANKOW and Ports on  
the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship

Taishan,

Captain JACKSON, will be  
despatched at above on

TUESDAY, the 28th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 25, 1880. 1007

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND  
CALCUTTA.

The Co.'s Steamship

Wings,

Capt. St. CROIX, will be  
despatched as above on

WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 3 p.m.

This Steamer has superior First-class  
Accommodation, specially constructed to  
meet the requirements of tropical climate.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 25, 1880. 1008

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENSIN VIA SWATOW.

The Co.'s Steamship

Kiangtung,

Captain SELLAR, will be  
despatched as above on

FRIDAY, the 31st Instant, at Noon,  
instead of previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, May 26, 1880. 1009

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOIS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, PONDEGORREY,

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,  
PORT SAID.

MEDITERRANEAN AND  
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,

MARSHALLIS, AND PORTS  
OF BRAZIL, AND LA-PLATA;

ALSO

LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th of June, 1880,  
at Noon, the Company's  
Steamship AATLA, Commandant FRANCIS,  
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
AND CARGO, will leave that Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for

London, as well as for Marseilles, and ac-

cepted in transit through Marseilles for the  
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till

Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4

p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on

the 6th June, 1880. (Parcels are not  
to be sent on board; they must be left at  
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-

quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, May 25, 1880. 1011

## To-day's Advertisements.

VALUABLE SALE OF DESIRABLE  
BUILDING SITES  
AT THE PEAK.

M'R. G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer,  
will Sell by Auction, on the Site, on  
S A T U R D A Y,  
the 15th June, 1880.—

SIX VALUABLE BUILDING SITES,  
Known as SECTIONS of RURAL BUILDING  
Lot No. 61.

This Property is within a few minutes' walk of the Tramway and has been divided into Sections, an average area of 5,000

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ECONOMICAL BUILDING SITES.

The whole of the Earth Work and Retaining Walls have been completed and the Site.

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35, Queen's Road;

Mr. W. St. J. H. HANCOCK,  
C.E., F.R.I.B.A.,

3, Beaconsfield Arcade;

or to  
THE AUCTIONEER,  
Duddell Street.

Hongkong, May 25, 1880. 1004

NOT Responsible for Debts

We have received from Messrs Kelly and Walsh's small pamphlet entitled 'Hongkong; its inadequacy for actual and future requirements,' by Charles de Joncourt. The author's name is unfamiliar to our ears, and we do not quite understand why it is now put before the public. The pamphlet sets forth that Hongkong is becoming over-crowded, that Europeans are being driven to the hills, that their offices are crammed into a small part of the town and have to be shifted every now and again in the Mongolian tide sweeps on, that the bulk of the population is not only deprived of fresh air and light but is financially bled for living in a most oppressive way, and that it is quite probable that in a quarter of a century the Colony's scanty area shall have considerably shrank the bloom of its prosperity. Having set forth in a good many more words, but perhaps not quite so lucidly, this rather lugubrious future which awaits the Colony, the author goes on to show what a nice thing it would have been had England taken a slice of the Kwangtung province, made it a fiscally state, and shown China what good government and Western progress are. In particular we might have taught China to improve the cultivation of tea. The tea industry, says our apophtic author, specially might have already been spared from remaining as it does the only industry in the world which has so far escaped the least improvement through mechanical and scientific process, although the fact of its being so largely consumed by Europeans ought to have tended to improve its actual mode of preparation, which is well known to be not infrequently devoid of the least regard for cleanliness. This sentence gives a good idea of the style of the writer, who, writing, must be one of our young ambitious Portuguese residents. It would have been better if he had waited, before rushing into print, until his ideas had become somewhat less vague and less mixed.

The following extract from a recent Home paper throws a little light on the telegram about the proposed military organisation which we reproduce, to-day from the *N.C. Daily News*:—'The Royal Commission on Army and Navy' Administration, sitting under the presidency of Lord Hartington, completed the taking of evidence on April 12. The last two witnesses examined were the Secretary of State for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty. The Report of the Commission will very shortly be issued, and it is understood that none of the evidence which came before the Commissioners will be included. There will, however, be quite enough in the Report itself, says a correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*, to gladden the hearts of administrative reformers, and there is every reason to believe that the recommendations of the Commission will not only be carefully considered by the Government, but, as far as possible, immediately acted upon.' The 'landwehr' mentioned in the telegram is simply a more descriptive name for militia. The proposal to form a Reserve, with personal service for all men from twenty to forty years of age, seems at least eight a very sweeping one and one which would never find acceptance in England, where compulsory military service is held in horrid. The Reserve, however, is, we suppose, intended to be on the footing of our present Volunteer Corps, the only difference being that service, instead of being voluntary, would be compulsory. It is doubtful if even this modified form of compulsory service will meet with general approval.

YESTERDAY being the 70th anniversary of the Queen's birthday, the Government offices, banks and principal houses in the colony were closed, and the accustomed haunts of the lordly broker in Queen's Road were less crowded with millionaires than usual. His Excellency the Governor held a levee at Government House, and Lady Des Vaux had a reception in the afternoon, both of which functions were well attended. The day was celebrated by the customary naval and military demonstrations. The men-of-war in the harbour were all 'dressed' and royal salutes were fired at noon. The weather being favourable, there was a large turn out of spectators at the military spectacle on the parade ground in the afternoon. The crowd, however, was composed almost wholly of Chinese, the proportion of Europeans being smaller than usual. The troops, on entering the enclosure, were formed in line to receive Major-General Edwards, who, accompanied by his staff, arrived shortly after five o'clock. About half-an-hour afterwards His Excellency the Governor arrived, and was received with the usual salute. Immediately thereafter the usual *feu-de-joue* was fired, consisting of twenty-one rounds from a battery of field guns under the charge of gun-lascars, and three rounds by the troops forming the line. This was followed by three ringing cheers for Her Majesty. The parade ground was severely taxed to accommodate the troops, the turn out in this occasion being considerably larger than usual. The Highlanders were in kit with white jackets and helmets, the Engineers, and Artillery, the two companies of the 68th and the 88th being in their ordinary summer uniform. The march past, which followed the firing of the *feu-de-joue*, was performed under more than ordinary difficulties, the awkward slope and unevenness of the ground being aggravated by the slimy coating of mud which the recent rains had formed. The ceremony of trooping the colours, which it was thought would be gone through by the Highlanders, was dispensed with on this occasion.

Messrs Sonnenschein & Co. inform us that the *Steamer Orvander*, having been purchased by the *Mitsui Shokai Kaisha*, is now called the *Tsukuda Maru* and is commanded by Captain Will, an old employee of the same Company.

H. M. S. *Severn*, Captain W. Hall, arrived here yesterday from England to take the place of the *Constance*. Along with her come two torpedo boats, which she towed nearly the whole way. She is a small class, deck-protected, twin screw steel cruiser, has a displacement of 3550 tons, and her engines are 6158 H. P. She carries 28 in 15-ton breech-loading rifled guns, 10 in 6-ton breech-loading rifled guns, 3 quick-firing guns, 12 machine guns and 3 light guns. Her speed is a little over 13 knots an hour.

John Smith, who is described as a musketeer and resides at the *Globe Hotel*, sustained somewhat severe injuries this morning by falling from the verandah of that house. He had gone out last night and returned about half-past one this morning.

Being apparently unable to move, many of the people in the hotel opened the door for him, he endeavoured to effect an entrance by climbing up a staircase, and thus reaching the verandah. He had almost succeeded in doing this, but while getting on the verandah he fell backwards into the street, where he lay unable to move, having severely injured his back. He was at once taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

The Legislative Council will meet on Monday. The following are the Orders of the Day:—

1. Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance for the naturalization of Li Man Hi, otherwise Pakman.

2. Second reading of the Bill to amend Ordinance 17 of 1887, (The Cattle Diseases Slaughter-Houses and Markets Ordinance, 1887.)

3. Second reading of the Bill to amend the Post Office Ordinance, 1887.

4. Second reading of the Bill entitled The Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1889.

5. Second reading of the Bill entitled The Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889.

The Anchors arrived at Hankow on the 15th at 8 p.m., and the *Glamorganshire* passed Kiukiang on the 16th at 30 p.m. The *Kiangfoo* passed the *Glenarvan* at Oliphant Island at 4 p.m. on the same day, and the *Monks* at anchor on the Langshan at 7.30 p.m. on the 18th, and the *Orestes* off Loo Poine on the morning of the 19th.

The cheapest postage in the world will soon be introduced into the Nippon's dominions. Quarter-annum postage cards have been sanctioned, and the machinery for their manufacture ordered from England. It is expected that the postal revenue will benefit largely from the use by the poorer classes of these cheap cards.

We have news from Hankow to the 18th instant. Tea buying was almost entirely confined to the Russians, and there was not a single package yet weighed for the *Moyue*. Good tea was very scarce, and hence prices for poor tea were advancing rapidly; three-fourths of the crop was in the hands of tea-chests, which dealers in London will not touch.—*N.C. Daily News*:

NAVAL.—The Russian man-of-war *Mansur* arrived at Nagasaki from Hongkong on the 10th instant. The Russian privateer *Zarubin* arrived at Nagasaki from Singapore on the 12th instant. The above vessels, with the Russian flag ship, were expected, says the *Tsing-pan*, to leave Nagasaki for Vladivostok on the 19th instant.

THE IMPORTATION OF BOMBAY YARN TO JAPAN, we are told by the *Shog*, a *Shimpo*, is steadily increasing and Japanese spinners are considering how they can best meet competition from that quarter. The first decision which has been made is to despatch a gentleman to Bombay to investigate the system of manufacture. It is thought that Mr. Sano of the Home Department will receive the commission. Not only Japan, but in other parts of the world Indian composition in the cotton industry is seriously felt, especially so in the North of England. It was this that recently prompted the United factory workers of Lancashire to wait upon Lord Cross at the India Office and urge upon him the necessity of assimilating the English and Indian Factory Acts, although humane principles were advanced as one chief reason for the application. Mr. Maclean, in introducing the deputation, said the subject on which they wished to speak had regard to the excessive hours of labour during which the workmen are employed in the Indian mills. It had been said with a good deal of truth that whatever changes were made in the law of India with regard to the regulation of labour in factories must be guided by considerations of social improvement, and first of all. There was no doubt that the restriction of hours of labour in English factories was influenced by considerations of that kind, by a regard for the health and comfort of the workpeople, and it was considered that any restriction of the hours of labour would enable the people to enjoy better health and have more time for social improvement. Apart from that consideration, he thought that the workpeople of this country considered that they had a practical grievance in having to compete with Indian mills where the workpeople were employed for an excessive number of hours. They had no intention to interfere with the legitimate expansion of trade. Mr. Sidebotham, M.P., speaking as an experienced English manufacturer, said that no one but an expert could form any idea of the immense advantage mill-owners derived from being allowed to work a longer time. That the water supply, or rather want of it, has provoked a good deal of correspondence. That some of it may have been perhaps a little more or less turbulent, but the writers are doing battle in a good cause.

That why the Tytan water is not diverted to the Poolehans main no man can say. That it may be the official mind has got some fogged idea about putting new wine into old bottles, and fears the consequences. That Dr. Hartigan deserves well of his country, and it is to be hoped that he may long continue to flourish his shillah with force and freedom.

That he should keep in mind his countryman's advice to him on the eve of Donnybrook. 'Whatever you see a head of (department) hit it.' That Dr. Hartigan deserves well of his country, and it is to be hoped that he may long continue to flourish his shillah with force and freedom.

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## CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS:

## THE ABSENCE OF SYMPATHY.

One of the manifestations of this characteristic of the Chinese, which earliest attracts our attention, is their attitude towards those who are in any way physically deformed. According to the popular belief, the lame, the blind, especially those who are blind of but one eye, the deaf, the bald, the cross-eyed, are all persons to be avoided. It appears to be the opinion, that since the physical nature is defective, the moral nature must be so likewise. So far as our observation extends, such persons are treated with cruelty, but they exercise very little of that sympathy which in western lands is so freely and spontaneously manifested. They are held in contempt having been overruled by a punishment for some offence, a theory exactly according with that of the ancient Jews. The person who is so unfortunate as to be born with some natural defect or some acquired blemish will not go long without being reminded of the fact. One of the mildest forms of this practice is that in which the peculiarity is employed as a description in such a way as to attract to it public attention. "Great-elder brother with the pockmarks," says an attendant in a dispensary to a patient, "from what village do you come?" It will not be singular if the man whose eyes are afflicted with strabismus, hears in an observation to the effect that "when the eye looks askant, the heart is askew"; or if the man who has no hands is reminded that "out of ten hand men, nine are defective, and the other would be so, were he not lame." Such frank statements as these are not uncommon.

The instinct of relieving distress is an instinct unknown in China. A boy lying on a dunghill, if his swollen features are covered with flies and fleas, while the whole population of the village engage in their usual occupations in utter indifference—this is a type of wrecks found in many forms, everywhere to be seen. This represents the stage

that he has no mind at all. This is the universal method of treating all patients afflicted with nervous disease, or indeed with any other. All their peculiarities, the details of their behaviour, this method in which the disease is supposed to have originated, the symptoms which attend it, exacerbations, are all public property, and are all detailed in the presence of the patient, who must be thoroughly accounted to hearing himself described as "silly, half-witted," &c. It is usual in his initial interview to mention a most conspicuous trait of the Chinese, whose notion of "propriety" are so grossly violated by what they are of social and social. Chinese ideas of etiquette require that men and women should keep aloof from each other, even if they happen to be members of the same family. A considerable part of the attention of an Occidental whose life is to be spent in China, must for some time be devoted to learning what particular acts are by all means to be avoided, in order not to shock Chinese prejudices. Yet Chinese men and women will speak to each other, not infrequently in the presence of others, with the utmost freedom, upon the subjects which in western countries would never be mentioned at all. The apparent deficiency of the Chinese in regard to the relations between women and men, is a matter of ceremony, which has no perceptible effect upon speech, which less than that which is known; or if the man who has no hands is reminded that "out of ten hand men, nine are defective, and the other would be so, were he not lame." Such frank statements as these are not uncommon.

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in which help might save life, it help were to be had. The dead body of a boy lying in a field, half devoured by dogs, even if engaged in taking their horrid meat, within half a mile of where twenty people are at work in the fields, this represents the latter stages when help is forever impossible. Each of these sights, seen on a journey through the central provinces, is so much appeal, typical, and comprehension of the entire Chinese character, a comprehension of some of the deepest needs of the Chinese people.

The woes of daughters-in-law in China should form the subject rather for a chapter than for a brief paragraph. When it is remembered that all Chinese marry, and generally marry young, being for a considerable part of their lives under the absolute control of a mother-in-law, some faint conception may be gained when we say that in England alone about 2,900,000,000 (two thousand nine hundred) pills are consumed every year. Parents do absolutely nothing to protect their married daughters, either that remonstrating with the families into which they have married, and exacting an expensive funeral, if the daughter should be actually driven to suicide. If a husband should seriously injure, or even kill, his wife, he might escape all legal consequence, by representing that she was unable to protect herself. Suicides of young women are not infrequent, especially among village girls, who have no relatives to whom they can be sent, where they have not recently taken place. What can be more pitiful than a mother's reproaches to a married daughter, who has attempted suicide and has recovered? "Why didn't you die when you had a chance?"

Out of the most characteristic methods in which the Chinese lack of sympathy is manifested, is in the treatment which brides receive on their wedding day. They are often very young, are always timid and are naturally terror-stricken at being suddenly thrust among strangers. Customs vary widely, but there seems to be a general indifference to the feelings of the poor child thus exposed to the public gaze. In some places it is allowable for anyone who chooses to turn back the curtain of the chair, and stare at her. In other regions, the unmarried girls find it a source of keen enjoyment to post themselves at a convenient position,

and ridding the digestive organs of the accumulated poisonous matter.

But the good pill does not grip and pain us, neither does it make us sick and miserable for a few hours or a whole day. It acts on the entire galvanic system at the same time, else the after-effects of the pill will be worse than the disease itself. The griping caused by most pills is the result of irritating drugs which they contain.

Such pills are harmful, and should never be used. They sometimes even produce hemorrhoids. Without having any particular desire to praise, one pill above another, we may, nevertheless, name Mother Seigle's Pills, manufactured by the well-known house of A. J. White Limited, 35, Paddington Road, London, and now sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, as the only one we know of that actually possesses every desirable quality. They remove the pressure upon the brain, correct the liver, and cause the bowels to act with ease and regularity. They never grip or produce the slightest sickness of the stomach, or any other unpleasant feeling or symptom. Neither do they induce further constipation, as nearly all other pills do.

As a further and crowning merit, Mother Seigle's Pills are covered with a tasteless and harmless coating, which causes them to resemble pearls, thus rendering them pleasant to the palate, as they are effective in curing disease. If you have a severe cold and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses will break up the cold and prevent the fever. A coated tongue, with a brashick taste in the mouth is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A dose of Seigle's Pills will effect a speedy cure. Often times partially decayed food in the stomach and bowels produces sickness, nausea, &c. Cleanse the bowels with a dose of these pills, and good health will follow.

Unlike many kinds of pills, they do not make you feel worse before you are better. They are, without doubt, the best family physic ever discovered. They remove all obstructions to the natural functions in either sex without any unpleasant effects.

## La Reforma.

## Minchuria Weekly Times.

## Ningchuan Beacon.

## Proceedings &amp; Transactions of the Queensland Branch.

## Philippines Military Register.

## Russia Books, Co.

## Sparta List, Ward-Sturt &amp; Sharp.

## Voices of India.

## Western Sentinel Review.

## Western Weekly News.

## West Spy.

## Mails.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES &amp; STEAMERS.

## Mails.

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steamship Company.

## TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC &amp; OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

## THE Steamship OCEANIC will be

## despatched for San Francisco, via Kobe and Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 28th May, at 1 p.m.

## Conveyance being made, via Yokohama, via Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Yokohama via Pacific Route, by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

## Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-

## land, France, and Germany, by all trans-

## Atlantic lines of Steamers.

## First-class Passes granted as follows:—

## To Vancouver &amp; Victoria, Mex. \$150.00

## To all northern ports in Can. \$30.00

## To Liverpool ..... \$300.00

## To London ..... \$305.00

## To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

## First-class Passes granted as follows:—

## To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months \$300.00

## To Liverpool ..... \$325.00

## To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

## Passenger by this Line have the option of proceeding overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

## Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

## Conular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

## For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 60, Queen's Road Central.

## 9. D. HARMAN, Agent.

## Hongkong, May 23, 1889. 1000

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OCEANLAND RAILWAYS, AND CONNECTING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

## 1.

## U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama on THURSDAY, the 6th June, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

## Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Oceanland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Domingos, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's connecting Steamers.

## Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany, by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

## Also,

## BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

## N. H. —Cargos can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA—PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON;

## LONDON;

## BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

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## To Liverpool ..... \$325.00

## To London ..... \$330.00

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